

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

Our streets to-day present a singular spectacle, one which the most sanguine and enthusiastic abolitionist would scarcely have dreamed of, even ten years ago, when the great civil war was just at its beginning. By curious coincidence, the colored people of Philadelphia have selected for their demonstrations over the promulgation of the fifteenth amendment the very day on which the unreconstructed chivalry of the South are to decorate the graves of those who fought and died for "the lost cause." These two ceremonies present the two extremes in forcible contrast. We may quibble as much as we please about the origin and object of the Rebellion. The privilege of treating the negro upon the principle that he had no rights which a white man was bound to respect was the pivot upon which the whole struggle turned; it was to maintain this privilege that the South rushed to arms and attempted to destroy the Union; it was the natural and inevitable sequence of their defeat that every trace of this inhuman maxim should be rooted out. The restoration of the Union, with the institution of slavery preserved intact, was an absolute impossibility from the start, although good and patriotic men ten years ago did not hesitate to declare that such a consummation was both practicable and desirable. Slavery went down with the sinking fortunes of the Rebellion, and as soon as the war was fairly at an end, it was patent to everybody that the negro must be placed on an absolute equality before the law with the white man, if we would not yield up to our defeat the half of the fruits of the conflict. Without the ballot in the Southern States, the freedman was still at the mercy of his enemies, and when the ballot was once placed in his hands in the Southern States, consistency, aside from simple justice, demanded that the negro of the North, who had never bowed under the yoke of servitude, should be equally favored. To consummate the work of the war, therefore, the fifteenth amendment was proposed by Congress, and, despite the factions opposition of the Democratic party of the North, it has become a part of the fundamental law of the land.

The incorporation of this vital principle in the Constitution of the United States is an event which deserves notable recognition at the hands of these whom it affects most deeply, and the colored citizens of Philadelphia are celebrating it in a manner which is both fitting and impressive. As we write, the preparations for their grand demonstration are being perfected on a scale that promises to render it an occasion that will long be remembered, and in a manner that evinces no disposition to disorder or unseemly vaunting. This day is a great day for the colored people—a veritable day of jubilee—and all good and law-abiding citizens will look upon their demonstrations of rejoicing without any disposition to envy or molest them.

THE OPENING OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ON SUNDAY.

SINCE the 4th of the present month the stockholders of the Mercantile Library have been voting upon the question whether the reading rooms shall be opened on Sundays or not. On Saturday the polls closed and last evening the counting of the votes was completed. The total number of votes polled was 3306; of which 1830 were in favor of opening the library on Sunday and 1476 against it, leaving a majority of 354 in favor. Such an emphatic expression of opinion as this is as gratifying as it was unexpected, and the Directors can now offer no excuse whatever for declining any longer to make this great improvement in the management of the library. The influences at work against the proposition to open the library on Sunday were so many and so great that it would not have been a matter for surprise if it had been defeated. The question was one in which it is safe to say that a large majority of the stockholders had no personal interest, and it would be among the large and influential class of persons who are never at a loss how to spend their Sundays in a profitable manner that the most determined opposition was to be expected. Many persons would object to the opening of the reading-rooms of such an institution as the Mercantile Library, under a vague impression that in some way it would be a violation of the Sabbath, or that it might possibly lead to abuses that would finally bring the Sabbath into disrespect. Very few could give any intelligent reasons for their objections, but the very fact that no intelligent reasons could be given would have the effect of making the opposition more obstinate and decided. It is creditable to the liberality and good judgment of the majority of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library that so many of them were found willing to try this experiment, and to confer a great and lasting benefit on a large class of young persons who greatly need upon Sunday, of all the days in the week, to be surrounded by elevating influences, to be furnished with the means of moral and mental improvement, and to be encouraged to spend the day in a quiet and reputable manner.

The opening of the reading-rooms of the Mercantile Library on the first day of the week we look upon as a most important movement in the cause of religion and morality,

and we hope that the success of the experiment now to be tried will be so decided that good men of all shades of religious belief will unite in seeking to provide the non-church-going classes with facilities for spending the Sabbath in a manner that will be at once attractive and beneficial. Some of the advocates of the Sunday opening have charged that the directors are determined to oppose them under all circumstances. We prefer not to believe that this is the case, and we hope that after the decisive vote of the stockholders that the matter will be considered as definitely settled without further controversy. The directors have asked for an expression of opinion from their constituents, and now that they know the wishes of the stockholders there is no excuse for further delay or opposition.

MORE NAPOLEONIC LOGIC.

THE proclamation of the Emperor has been promptly followed by the manifesto of the ministry, which we published yesterday. The latter document breathes a spirit akin to that of the former, and both alike appeal to the people for an affirmative vote on the plebiscite for the sake of one prime object. Says the Emperor, "Give me a new proof of confidence in bringing to the ballot-box an affirmative vote, \* \* \* and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my son;" and the obedient ministers echo his appeal, "to the end that on the throne, as in the humblest dwelling, the son may succeed the father in peace and quiet." But the ministerial manifesto makes an important admission, which is of marked significance. It asks:—

"Can they [the revolutionary party] ignore the fact that to abstain from voting or to vote 'no' will be to strengthen those who only combat the transformation of the empire in order that they may destroy it, and with it the political and social organization to which France owes her greatness?"

Here the Emperor, speaking through the ministry, frankly acknowledges that the refusal of "the people to approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the constitution since 1869 by the Emperor," and to "ratify the *Senatus Consultum* of April 20, 1870," whether this refusal be manifested by a negative vote or by a silent protest, will be an open condemnation of the imperial regime, a direct defiance of the imperial power. To still further strengthen their appeal, the ministers assert that the Emperor "does not surrender the empire to discussion; he submits to a vote only its liberal transformation." If the people choose liberty and order under the empire, well and good—for the sake of the peaceful transmission of the crown to his son, he is willing that they should so choose. But if they do not select this side of the question, they are declared to be revolutionary in spirit, enemies of peace and order, and as false to the principle and practice of liberty as they are unfriendly to the imperial regime. The invention of this one-horned dilemma is worthy the genius of Napoleon. He has driven the whole French people to the wall, and given them the choice between absolute obedience and outlawry. Doubtless he and his ministers are fully confident of a favorable result, fully persuaded that only those who are already proclaimed as "irreconcilables" will elect to vote "no" on the plebiscite, or abstain from voting altogether. The ministry and their imperial master being thus confident of an affirmative response, the words of M. Ollivier—

"When I hear you maintain, as an inevitable thesis, the universal suffrage carries with it the destruction of a monarchical government, I say experience pronounces against you"—are clothed with even stronger significance than they possess intrinsically, and the voting upon the plebiscite resolves itself into an empty and ridiculous farce. But neither Emperor nor ministry should forget that in the appeals made by both, great stress is laid upon the eight millions of votes by which the Bonaparte throne was set up a second time. The day may yet come when, by an equally unambiguous vote, that same throne will be toppled over. Napoleon evidently realizes the possibility of such a revulsion in popular sentiment, and rightly fears that his death may prove the signal for its practical expression. His anxiety to strengthen the chances of the Prince Imperial is quite natural, and the feeling which prompts it is as pardonable in his case as it is in that of the humblest parent in the land. Just at present the lovers of liberty and order throughout the civilized world are arrayed on his side, for the empire, as he claims in his proclamation of Sunday, "has procured for France eighteen years of calm and prosperity, which have not been without glory," and which the Republic that preceded the Empire gave but little promise of securing. The crimes which in the past have been perpetrated in France in the name of liberty have done much to alienate the sympathy of the liberal people of all other nations, and to cause them to regard order without liberty as better than liberty without order. But when the Republic again rises from the ruins of the Empire, it is possible that by that time her devotees may prove sufficiently schooled by adversity to avoid excess, and to give to France both liberty and order without the empire.

SYMPATHY FOR CAPTAIN EYRE.

A CABLE telegram states that Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, is in the British metropolis for the purpose of having the mild sentence awarded by the court which inquired into his atrocious conduct set aside, and that "much sympathy is shown him" in London. The only punishment inflicted for his heinous offence is a temporary suspension from employment; and yet this brutal monster, whose heartless conduct was the immediate cause of the death of every person lost in the ill-fated *Onesida*, attracts sympathy! What do our kind British cousins want? Are they anxious that he should be instantly authorized to run a new muck against American seamen, and destroy more American vessels? On no other theory can their sympathy with such a cowardly and heartless murderer be explained. Lacking the courage to hoist a black flag, and to dare a pirate's fate, this cold-blooded scoundrel displayed a degree

of cruelty from which the most reckless scourges of the Spanish main would have recoiled, and yet we are gravely told that "much sympathy is shown for him!" An ingenious writer has demonstrated that the most bloody and brutal being in the world, not even excepting the worst savages, is a debased and thoroughly brutalized Englishman, and Captain Eyre personifies in perfection this horrible character. If he had fifty lives and were hung at the yard-arm fifty times, only a poor and partial atonement would be made for his fearful crime; and the sympathy expressed in his behalf is as discreditable to those who evince it as it is insulting to the American people.

THE SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the House of Representatives yesterday declaring that "the honor and good faith of the Government are bound to the payment of loyal citizens of the South for property of every description taken from them for the use of the Government." The House refused to second the demand for the previous question on this motion—the vote being 69 to 90—and there does not seem to be any immediate danger that the immense batch of claims covered by the resolution will command the approval of Congress. It behooves the people, however, to carefully watch the action of their representatives on this proposition, for the greatest financial danger that now threatens this nation arises from this source. If the door is once fairly opened to the clamorous Southern loyalists, taxpayers will be most unmercifully oppressed by these insatiable leeches, and national bankruptcy can only be avoided by a series of extortions unheard of in financial annals. There is a class of men in the South who, without being able to render any useful service to the Government while the war lasted, have resolved to make desperate efforts to convert their pretended loyalty into a pretext for individual enrichment, and they will never cease urging their demands for appropriations while the slightest ground remains for a hope that Congress can be cajoled or bribed into an acknowledgment of their claims. Hence taxpayers can only find safety by a stern and unyielding opposition to these demands, and by opposing the re-election of every member of Congress and Senator who assists the efforts of the Southern spoilers to plunder the national treasury.

THE MARATHON bandits, when they found themselves likely to be surrounded by an armed force, murdered the prisoners in their hands in cold blood. This piece of atrocity will send a thrill of horror throughout the whole civilized world, and it will awaken the serious inquiry whether something cannot be done to put a stop to the whole brigand business in such countries as Italy and Greece. The British Government proposes to urge upon the authorities at Athens the necessity for prompt action in the matter, but the experience of the past indicates that any action the Greek Government may take will amount to very little in the way of putting a stop to such outrages. It has been the custom to treat the Governments of Italy and Greece as if they were entitled to all the international courtesies of the great nations, but in point of fact the people they represent are for the most part far more barbarous than the Chinese, towards whom nothing but a policy of force was supposed to be of any avail. The Italian and Greek bandits have a cordial contempt for the representatives of the law, and the Government of neither country has ever been able to take any efficient steps for their suppression. The question, therefore, is whether the great powers whose citizens are slaughtered as these Englishmen were would not be justified in taking the law into their own hands, and in sending a force that would be sufficient to hunt down and exterminate the whole race of brigands. The difficulties in the way of such a solution as this of the bandit problem of course are many, and may be insuperable, but it would be a matter for congratulation if it could be tried.

THE NEXT NEW STATE likely to apply for admission into the American Union is to rejoice in the euphonious title of Oklushumma, and to consist of the Choctaw portion of the Indian Territory. This proposition is made in sober earnest by the principal chief of the Choctaw tribe, and as a preliminary step, a vote is to be taken on the 4th of July next, on a proposition to divide the land so that it may be held in severalty instead of being held by the whole tribe in common, as heretofore. This is the most important attempt at Indian progress ever made on this continent, and the result will be awaited with no little interest by those who are concerned in the welfare of the aborigines.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street. All varieties of Rare and Elegant Spring Attire for Gentlemen and Boys, at Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street. JOHN WANAMAKER. G. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA. Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS, 4 35 last.

SPECIAL NOTICES. NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT. Reopening of the SWIMMING DEPARTMENT. SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN. Swimming is the most important of all bodily accomplishments. Swimming is the most complete gymnastic. Swimming is the most healthful and useful of all manly sports. Swimming is the essence of corporal discipline. The practice of swimming is the most radical cure of Rind about the neck for our crooked youths. Cleanliness and Exercise mean Comfort and Health; Comfort and Health mean Strength, Boldly Comport; Health and Strength mean Happiness. The Summer Season of our Institution will open on MONDAY, May 2. The Club dedications are on the same liberal scale of last season, with extra inducements to persons attending by Clubs. All Club applications must be made on or before May 2. In order to give the public an opportunity to inspect our institution and judge of its merits, and also to allow former patrons to see the many improvements since last season, the Institution will be open for public inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 28 and 29, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on SATURDAY, April 30, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. For more particulars send or address for a circular, 4 22 last. J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 1026 CHESNUT STREET, SHERIDAN'S RIDE. Great Life-size Painting of the PORT-ARTIST, T. BUGHANAN READ. NINTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist. The exhibition this week will be for the BENEFIT OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION. Admission, 25 cents including the extra valuable collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 10 P. M. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870. The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.: after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 4 20 25 last. E. W. CLARK, President.

BUY THE BEST. THE BEST, THE BEST, THE BEST, THE BEST SPRING CLOTHING. Rich Spring Raiment! Opening now our New Goods! Cheaper far than last Spring! Kind and description to suit you! Hurry along and secure our bargains! Incomparably better than elsewhere! Light Overcoats in every variety! Lower prices than for years past! AND Whatever Spring Style you want! Immense importation for Spring wear! Luxurious light Coats! Stylish Spring Suits! Overcoats for April and May! None but the BEST! Great Brown Hall, Nos. 608 and 609 CHESNUT ST., Philadelphia.

ROCKWELL & WILSON, WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH STs., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 18 20 last. THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET, FOR THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE I WILL SELL MY IMMENSE STOCK AT A LARGE REDUCTION. A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10 20 last. FINANCIAL. P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. GOVERNMENT AND STATE LOANS, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT, subject to check at sight. LOANS on collateral promptly negotiated. 1 30 25 last. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY. N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. No. 224 DOCK STREET. WE DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION. 3 24 last. SUMMER RESORTS. MAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May, N. J., now open for guests. 4 10 20 last. SUMMER RESORT—GRAPE AND WINE. To rent for the season, a small Fruit Farm in Pennsylvania. Supply of Grapes unlimited, and pure Wine for the table. Address "Vino," Telegraph office. 11 13 20 last. HATS AND CAPS. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved styles, and new styles, Old and New, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 20 last.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET, Has arranged for the week commencing MONDAY, April 25, the most attractive stock of FOREIGN DRY GOODS EVER OFFERED. 500 ADDITIONAL SUITS FOR LADIES AT \$10.00. 1000 LAMA LACE SACKS AND SHAWLS. GREAT NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES. GRENADINES, LAWNS, AND ORGANDIES. 20 CASES NEW FABRICS FOR SUITS, 25, 30, 50, AND 62 1/2 CENTS. 10,000 YARDS BLACK HERNANI AT 75 CENTS. BLACK SILKS, \$1.50; PLAIDS AND STRIPES, 87 1/2 c., \$1.00, and \$1.25. NEW STYLES IN LINEN SUITS AND SILK SUITS. 500 DOZEN JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH HOSIERY. 4 23 35

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. LOWEST PRICES FOR NEWEST FABRICS IN Scotch Bannockburns. English Cassimeres. French Coatings. French Cassimeres. Paris Vestings. White Corduroys. Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co., No. 34 South SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA. SILVERWARE.

BRIDAL SILVER. BRIDAL SILVER. BRIDAL SILVER. GORHAM PLATE. AT PRESENT GOLD PRICES. Special Designs and Monograms Furnished. ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE, JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS, No. 1124 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. BOOTS AND SHOES. BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear. A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 24 last. GROCERIES, ETC. 1869. WARRANTED GENUINE Government Java Coffee. Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at COUSTY'S East End Grocery No. 118 South SECOND St., 217 third. BELOW CHESNUT STREET. REFRIGERATORS. XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS, ALWAYS RELIABLE. The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATORS equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third. Also, W. E. NICKEL'S Patent Combination Ice, Beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator. GEORGE W. NICKEL'S, 3 24 last. CIGARS. "LA ROSA ESPANOLA" "KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS" Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price. M. E. McDOWELL & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 39 N. WATER Street. 4 7 10 last. UMBRELLAS, ETC. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PONGEE Parasols, all colored Linings. The latest styles of Parasols and Umbrellas, at 1112 N. LEY'S old stand, No. 405 VINA St., 4 10 12 20 last.

PIANOS. RARE CHANCE. WILLIAM BLASIUS, (The eldest of the late firm of BLASIUS BROS.), New Piano Store, 1008 CHESNUT STREET, (Next door to his former place.) OFFERS AT Wholesale Prices, (FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,) THE "DECKER BROS." UNRIVALLED PIANOS, (Superior to Steinway's), AND THE KRANICH, BACH & CO. PIANOS, (Equal to Steinway's), and SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER. ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREHOUSE, No. 410 ARCH Street. 3 25 HOSIERY. COOK & BROTHER, RETAILERS OF HOSIERY GOODS, Exclusively of their own importation, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, HOSIERY GOODS. In all desirable qualities of SILK, BALHARRIGAN, MERINO, COTTON, THREAD, HOSIERY GOODS. Messrs C & B offer their entire RETAIL STOCK at a reduction of 20 PER CENT. upon their prices for 1869. 4 12 25 last. PERKINS & CO., 9 South NINTH Street, HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF HOSIERY AND MERINO WEAR, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. N. R.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at \$1.75; other makes at \$1 and \$1.50. 4 12 25 last. FOR SALE. PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Well-secured Irredeemable Ground Rent \$45 a Year.—On Tuesday, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured irredeemable ground rent of \$45 a year lawful money, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situated on the east side of Fifth street, south of German street, about 19 feet 6 inches front, and in depth about 125 feet, more or less. It is secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 741 S. Fifth street, and the interest is punctually paid. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 25 30 last. No. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. CHESTNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A POINTED STONE DOUBLE HOUSE, well built, with all modern improvements, and two acres of ground, with vegetables and fruit. Apply to or address WM. H. BACON, No. 217 WALNUT Street. 4 25 30 last. FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT COMFORTABLE Cottage in TORREY CLIFF, on the banks of the Delaware, with fine garden, large stable, and all the modern conveniences. Apply to J. BUKHARDT, FORTMERCER, or at No. 252 CHERRY St. 4 25 30 last. TO RENT. TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one back and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Ad dress THOMAS S. FLETCHER, Delaware, N. J. 12 10 20 last. TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, formerly used as a Trunk Factory; is now undergoing a complete renovation; can be seen by calling at No. 531 WHARFON Street, or at the Factory, No. 525 McILVAINE Street. 4 25 30 last. REAL ESTATE AGENT. DANIEL M. FOX & SON, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents, No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia. Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 25 last. FRED. SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 28 20 last. WINES. PIPER HIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE CON- stantly on hand, for sale by A. MERRIN, only Agent in this city. No. 183 S. FRONT Street. 3 4 26 34 last.

WARRANTED GENUINE Government Java Coffee. Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at COUSTY'S East End Grocery No. 118 South SECOND St., 217 third. BELOW CHESNUT STREET. REFRIGERATORS. XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS, ALWAYS RELIABLE. The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATORS equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third. Also, W. E. NICKEL'S Patent Combination Ice, Beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator. GEORGE W. NICKEL'S, 3 24 last. CIGARS. "LA ROSA ESPANOLA" "KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS" Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price. M. E. McDOWELL & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 39 N. WATER Street. 4 7 10 last. UMBRELLAS, ETC. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PONGEE Parasols, all colored Linings. The latest styles of Parasols and Umbrellas, at 1112 N. LEY'S old stand, No. 405 VINA St., 4 10 12 20 last.